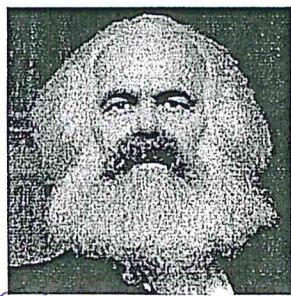


RUSSIAN REVOLUTION – CHAPTER QUESTIONS

The Background: Russia before 1917

1. According to Karl Marx, what would revolutions in industrialized countries result in? (H 13)

Triumphant workers through the world. Working class wouldn't accept oppression or exploitation. Working class to have a share of political power.



2. Compare the industrial progress of Russia to that of both Germany and the UK. (H 14)

Russia was slow to industrialize. Main business was law & order. The 'emperor' was pronounced all powerful. Whereas Britain & Germany had been very quick to industrialize, & put their people to work.

3. Bloody Sunday (1905). Describe the event & explain why it was a dress rehearsal for 1917. (internet search)

Sunday, Jan 22, 1905 St Petersburg, Russia

unarmed demonstrators led by Gapon fired on the Imperial Guard. Caused grave consequences for Tsarist autocracy governing Imperial Russia.

4. What was the "Duma" and why was it ineffective? (H 15 & 32, D 38 & 40)

Duma - Russian Parliament. No power, tsar sent members. Never fully disbanded. Tsar ignored them. Not real parliament or real law making power. "shut down" when disagree with tsar.

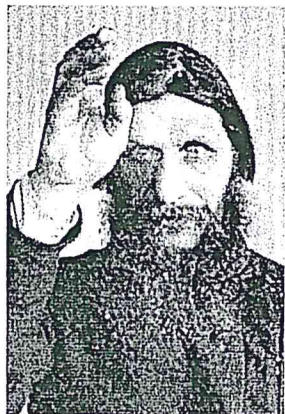
5. Why was Russia's army so demoralized in WWI? (D 39-40)

brought them to a revolution, the voices of the people weren't being heard.



6. What role did Rasputin play in governmental policy? (H 31 & D 40)

Took Petrograd & claimed had the power to cure Tsarina's son of haemophilia (disease of the blood.) Then influenced gov.



Russia Heats Up: The March Revolution 1917

7. Identify the causes and results of the March Revolution. (H 32 & D 40-41)

Workers locked out after pay talks broke down, in the Putilov steel works. Workers in nearby factories came on strike in sympathy. Bread shortage & rationing. Duma was ordered to stop meeting, but had to decide to help or hinder revolution. Nicholas no longer had power & abdicated. (March 16) →

8. Create a 2-columned chart comparing the "Provisional Government" with the "Petrograd Soviet". Make brief notes. (H33 & D43)

Provisional Government	Petrograd Soviet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rule country until Constituent Assembly was elected - set after political voids are created - led by cadets, & Stalin assisted - made to keep citizens 'under thumb' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - share power w Provisional Gov - Bolsheviks controlled - a city council - capital of Russian Rev.

9. Explain the terms of Lenin's "April Theses". (D 44) Terms for his return to Petrograd. Soviets to take power, denounced liberals & social democrats. Bolsheviks not cooperate w gov. Also called for new communist policies.

10. What was Provisional Government leader Kerensky's mistake? (D 45)

Released Bolsheviks from goal when offer help. They infiltrated Kornilov's army.

Communism Wins: he November Revolution 1917 (Lenin in power)

11. What terms were agreed upon in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? (H 54)

Russia give up west territories: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, & Georgia. Also had to pay 300mil gold roubles to Germany

12. What were the reasons for Allied Intervention in the Civil War? (H 55)
 Fear of Germany causing war on Western Front, hopes of Alliance & trade w Russia & to help keep communism away.

13. Explain why the "Reds" would defeat the "Whites". (D 50-51 & H 55)

Reds = Bolshevik Red Guards
 Communisto controled industrial centres & railway networks, so they had more access to supplies. 'inner lines of communication'

14. Define "Cheka". (H 55)

secret police (within communism) with unrestrained power over life & death

15. What was the Russo-Polish War and Treaty of Riga 1920? (D 30)

Poland invades Russia in hopes of territorial during civil war. Treaty (1921) gave peace & led to an expansion of Poland & the addition of some 6 mil Ukrainians, Russian subjects.

Communism Survives and Thrives: Lenin's Economic Policies

16. Explain "War communism". (H 55 & D 52)

Economic & political system is Soviet Russian goal of keeping towns & red army stocked up had to be used because war disrupted the normal economics. This ended & NEP started.

17. Explain the "New Economic Policy". (H 56)

"state capitalism". Portion of crop to state agriculture & economics grew. Trade, banks & large industry controlled by gov. Abolished by Stalin in 1928.

18. Describe "Comintern" and its purpose. (H 59)

(Communist International) set up to oversee Marxist parties all around the world & commit to international revolution. Marx called for workers to unite & overthrow their leaders. Basically, an international communist movement.

19. Provide brief notes on both Stalin and Trotsky. (H 34 & 54-56)

Stalin		Trotsky	
- Russian Social democrat party, then they split	- Marxist 'believer'	- Lead Red Guards in the capital.	- Communist for war
- attacks united oppression	- Soviets set off atomic bomb	- opposed socialism, & Marxism	- supports working-class internationalism
- Sino-Soviet treaty	- Korean War		- dictatorship of the proletariat

